

MR. SWANSON WINS.

ONLY TWENTY-ONE VOTES CAST FOR CORBETT.

WALTON ELECTION LAW VINDICATED.

PARTISAN ATTACKS ON VIRGINIA PARRIED WITHOUT DIFFICULTY.

REPUBLICAN INCONSISTENCY.

Validity of the Election Law, Maintained in Former Cases, Denied in the Present One—Radicals "Gnaw a File."

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3.—(Special.)—Today the bitter and partisan Republicans, who care nothing for merits or demerits of any case, but who only seek party advantage, changed their method of attack. Heretofore, in the contested-election cases of Thorpe against McKenney, and Yost against Tucker, these partisans have maintained the validity of the Walton election law, and claimed the election of Thorpe and Yost under it. To-day, in the contested-election case of Corbett against Swanson, they reversed their position, and asserted that the Walton law was unconstitutional, and that no valid election could be held under it.

Dr. Thomas, of Michigan, a narrow and vindictive Republican partisan, who voted in the Thorpe and Yost cases that the Virginia election law was constitutional, and claimed that no valid election could be held under it. His inconsistent and contradictory positions were forcibly presented by Representative Jones (Democrat of Virginia) in his speech, in which he declared that the Virginia election law was constitutional, and that no valid election could be held under it.

The efforts of the opposition to Mr. Swanson to show that the Walton law was unconstitutional, and that no valid election could be held under it, were entirely unavailing. The House of Representatives, by a vote of 141 to 10, declared the Walton law to be constitutional, and that no valid election could be held under it.

ONLY 21 VOTES FOR CORBETT. In a House of about 365 members, with a Republican majority of over 140, only 21 votes were recorded against the validity of the Walton election law. This is a great victory for the people of Virginia against the slanders who have noisily aspersed her fair name.

There was never any question of the constitutionality of the Walton law. It was a simple question of fact. The House of Representatives, by a vote of 141 to 10, declared the Walton law to be constitutional, and that no valid election could be held under it.

COMMITTEE REPORT. Committee on Elections No. 3 reported that Mr. Swanson was entitled to hold his seat in the House of Representatives, and that the election of Corbett was void.

Mr. Jones (Democrat) of Virginia, in his speech, declared that the Walton law was constitutional, and that no valid election could be held under it. He declared that the House of Representatives, by a vote of 141 to 10, declared the Walton law to be constitutional, and that no valid election could be held under it.

Mr. Jones then went into the matter of the votes in dispute, setting forth the details, and claimed, in confirmation of Mr. McCall's statement, that the election of all the votes attacked by the contestant would still leave to Mr. Swanson over 1,500 majority.

Mr. Thomas (Republican) of Michigan, presented the view of the opposition to the consideration of the case.

1. Sufficiency of the notice of contest. 2. The right of the House to inquire into the validity of the election laws of Virginia. 3. The constitutionality of the Walton law.

4. The effect of the operation of that law upon our system of popular government. 5. Devoted most of his time to the two latter propositions. An analysis of the Walton law was given to Mr. Thomas, from which he declared the law to be a perversion of the Australian ballot system.

Mr. Thomas asserted that the case in which the Supreme Court of Virginia had decided the law to be constitutional, was a conclusive proceeding, and by the admission of the court itself, the constitutionality of the law was immaterial to the determination of the question submitted to it—two reasons which made the judgment as to the constitutionality of the law to be of no binding force or effect.

exemplify love for a nation, and the latter love for a State—it is well, I say, that on State, this soil of the Old Dominion issue in the cause of popular government should be fought and settled. Perhaps the State of inferior rank would have attempted to master stroke of ingenuity would not directly, or even by innuendo, disparage this minority. If it were possible for me to believe in the supremacy of this minority, it would be in the illustration of the pioneers of civil liberty, who have for centuries made the banks of the James, the Rappahannock, the Shenandoah, and the Potomac sacred to home, to Christianity, to liberty, and to civilization.

LITTLE EXCITEMENT.

Mr. Corbett (Republican), of Tennessee, threw a little excitement into the debate, which had been progressing ever more prosaically than upon the average election case. He addressed himself to the remarks made by Mr. McCall, in his speech upon the contested-election case of McKenney, and Yost against Tucker. "What the Republicans of the South now need is to be treated upon robust principles. They have been coddled to the last degree, and the result is a 'coddled' and a 'coddled' result. The recent election, Mr. Gibson said, showed a greater gain of Republican votes in the Southern States than in any other section of the country, and, on the average, And the Republicans there had absolutely nothing to sustain them, aside from devotion to principle. He did not know what the gentleman from Virginia had to say for himself. (Mr. McCall) had been told that the 'robust principles.' Probably, judging from his record, he meant to notify Southern Republicans that if one of them came to the House with a contest for a seat, he would be treated as a 'coddled' and a 'coddled' result. 'And yet the truth is,' passionately declared Mr. Gibson, 'that if any man comes here from that section with a contest for a seat, he will be treated as a 'coddled' and a 'coddled' result. 'I repeat that it is absolutely true,' shouted Mr. Gibson.

"I deny it," said Mr. Meredith; "and that is the only thing that is false." "Of course, you deny it," Mr. Gibson fairly yelled, amidst laughter and applause; "it's part of your platform." Mr. Gibson explained that he was not a vote from any district, and he called out a vote from the district of the colored voters, and he came here with a majority of over 15,000. Mr. Meredith: God help the majority. Mr. Gibson asserted, amid applause, that where the white people were in a majority, and that it was only by the operation of the contested-election laws in black communities that the Democrats were able to secure victories. If those voters were permitted to cast their ballots as the Constitution intended, it would not be long before the Democrats would be ousted from power. He was honestly counted, Democratic domination would cease. The Republicans of the South, he said in conclusion, merely asked for justice.

CLERGY FROM McCALL. Mr. McCall said that he meant by the remark which had given offence was illustrated by what was desired to be done in this case—to unsettle a Democrat and thereby coddle a Republican. He declared that he would not be seated. The law in the case was constitutional, and he thought the House should respect, and be bound by the decision of the Supreme Court. To do otherwise, would, in his opinion, be subversive of a republican form of government in Virginia, and be revolutionary in character.

The House rose at 10 o'clock, and Mr. McCall said that he meant by the remark which had given offence was illustrated by what was desired to be done in this case—to unsettle a Democrat and thereby coddle a Republican. He declared that he would not be seated. The law in the case was constitutional, and he thought the House should respect, and be bound by the decision of the Supreme Court. To do otherwise, would, in his opinion, be subversive of a republican form of government in Virginia, and be revolutionary in character.

THE JAMES-RIVER MAILS. Contract for Carrying Them Awarded to the Navigation Company. WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3.—(Special.)—The contract for carrying the United States mail between Richmond and Norfolk, after a quiet, but steady and stubborn contest on the part of Superintendent Irvin Weisiger, of the James-River Navigation Company, has been awarded to that company. The combination between the Petersburg parties and the owners of the Sylvester has been completely routed, and it is probable that the company will be heard of in connection with the mails. Some changes have been made so as to include Fort Monroe and Portsmouth, and the running time has been reduced from two and a half hours to two hours each way. The contract price is \$1,000 a year.

In regard to the transportation of the mails between Baltimore and Norfolk, Mr. Jones said that he had been declared to be constitutional by the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, and that he had concluded that if all the provisions of the law attacked by the contestants were invalid or unconstitutional, there still remained undisturbed and unaffected enough of the law to make the election perfectly valid.

Mr. Jones then went into the matter of the votes in dispute, setting forth the details, and claimed, in confirmation of Mr. McCall's statement, that the election of all the votes attacked by the contestant would still leave to Mr. Swanson over 1,500 majority.

Mr. Thomas (Republican) of Michigan, presented the view of the opposition to the consideration of the case.

CORBETT-FITZ FIGHT.

EVERYTHING GOING ON ALL RIGHT, SAYS DAN STUART.

IS UNCLE SAM TO INTERFERE?

No Foundation, Apparently, for the Report That He Is Senate Bill Limiting Admission Price to One Dollar.

DALLAS, TEX., February 3.—Dan A. Stuart departed for Nevada on the 19 o'clock Missouri, Kansas, and Texas train last night. He said: "Everything seems to be going on all right for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons match. I expect the principals to be on their training-grounds within the next ten days. The seat of information for the public will in a few days be transferred to Nevada."

"There are minor details to arrange, of which I cannot speak decidedly until I reach the scene of the fight. I received a telegram to-night from Mr. Wheeler, at San Francisco, saying the Southern Pacific had agreed to join connecting lines in putting on low-rate tickets, good for thirty days. The exact figures will be announced in a few days. The rate will probably go into effect about March 1st."

"I have a man in the East and another in the West working on a match in which I expect Peter Maher to appear as one of the principals. I believe the match will be made. If it should not be, however, I shall probably make an offer for a match between Dixon and Ernie. These men would make an interesting battle for the public, and are both in prime condition."

NO FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

CARSON, NEV., February 3.—There appears to be absolutely no foundation for the report telegraphed from this city yesterday to the effect that the Federal authorities would be asked to stop the proposed Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, because of the Federal authorities having jurisdiction in this State. The Federal authorities were asked to stop the fight, and each denied having received any instructions regarding the matter. The United States Marshal, Judge McKinnon, of San Francisco, in an interview last evening, stated that he knew of no law that would warrant Federal interference. A bill has just been introduced in the Senate, providing that the price of admission to the fight should be limited to one dollar. If it passes, such an act would bring an undesirable class to the ringside, and the Federal authorities would be asked to stop the fight, and each denied having received any instructions regarding the matter.

MR. BAYARD'S DINNER.

Many Distinguished Persons Present—Prince of Wales Spoke. LONDON, February 3.—Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, gave a dinner in honor of the Prince of Wales to-day, at his residence, No. 83 Eaton square. Besides the guest of the occasion, the list of those present includes Cardinal Vaughan, Lord Salisbury, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor of England; the Earl of Leven and Melville, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Capersdown, the Earl of Northbrook, Earl of Devonport, Lord Bessborough, Lord Burleigh; Hon. Thomas B. Ferguson, United States Minister to Sweden; Lord Playfair; Lord Russell, of Kilowen; Lord Chief Justice, of England; Sir William Colville, Sir William Russell, Sir Charles Hall, Sir Robert Clements Markham, Sir Evelyn Wood, General Clarke; Mr. J. P. Carter, Secretary of the United States Embassy. The occurrence of the official dinner of the Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Salisbury, and the Ministers who are members of the House of Commons from attending Mr. Bayard's banquet.

In the course of the evening, Ambassador Bayard, in a speech, in which he offered a toast to her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, and the Prince of Wales proposed the health of President Cleveland, speaking in generous terms of American friendship. The guests took their departure at 11 o'clock.

SUICIDE IN WASHINGTON.

Gilman M. Fague Sends a Bullet Through His Brain.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—Gilman M. Fague, a well-known clubman and patron of amateur athletics, sent a bullet through his brain, with suicidal intent, about 8 o'clock this morning, at his home, on K street. He died half an hour later, without regaining consciousness. Financial embarrassment, it is believed, was the cause of his deed. Mr. Fague was apparently in the best of spirits last night. He had not arisen at 8 o'clock this morning, though he had been called for breakfast. With him lived his wife and niece, and Mr. Harrington and son, father and brother, respectively, of Mrs. Fague. The wife and niece were in an adjacent room, and were wakened at breakfast when the shot was heard.

"TENNESSEE BRIDGE-BURNERS."

Pension Bill in Their Behalf Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The House Committee on Invalid Pensions to-day reported favorably the pensioning at \$12 per month the surviving members and the widows of members of the organization known during the late war as the "East Tennessee Bridge-Burners." The pensioning of the survivors of the organization, organized in 1861 for the purpose of burning bridges to aid General Sherman in his campaign against the Confederacy, was a subject of much interest. The committee reported that the pensioning of the survivors of the organization, organized in 1861 for the purpose of burning bridges to aid General Sherman in his campaign against the Confederacy, was a subject of much interest.

GEORGIA JUDGES EXULTANT.

Exhibit on Tennessee Centennial Assembly Adjourns.

ATLANTA, GA., February 3.—The General Assembly of Georgia met to-day to consider the report of the special committee appointed at the recent session to investigate the charges against Judge J. L. Smith, of the Brunswick Circuit, and Judge Seaborn Reese, of the Seaboard Circuit. The committee reported that the charges against Judge Smith were unfounded, and that the charges against Judge Reese were unfounded. The assembly adjourned to-night, the extra session having lasted only one day.

The Reforms for Cuba.

LONDON, February 3.—The Standard to-morrow will print a dispatch from its Madrid correspondent, saying that at a meeting of the Cabinet, held to-day, the Government decided to send a commission to Cuba, prepared by Senor Canovas del Castillo, to investigate the situation in Cuba, and to report on the reforms needed. The commission will be headed by Senor Canovas del Castillo, and will consist of several members of the Government. The commission will be sent to Cuba, and will report on the reforms needed.

feature of the plan is the creation of a local assembly, styled the Council of Administration, consisting of twenty-one members, part of whom will be elected by direct franchise and part by corporations and commercial interests, in a similar manner to that of the Spanish Chamber will be empowered to make a colonial tariff, on the condition of always securing high protection for Spanish imports.

GOOD-ROADS CONGRESS.

Discussion Led by H. W. Anderson, of Virginia.

ORLANDO, FLA., February 3.—The National Good-Roads Congress met at 9:30 A. M., and was called to order by Mr. W. A. White, in the absence of Dr. Foster. The following permanent organization was effected: General Roy Stone, of Washington, D. C., president; Mr. F. W. McCall, of Plant City, Fla., vice-president; T. J. Appleyard, Sanford, Fla., secretary; and H. W. Anderson, of Virginia, assistant secretary.

The Committee on Programme reported in favor of topical discussions, rather than of a general discussion of the subject for to-day, "Road Legislation," the discussion to be led by H. W. Anderson, of Virginia. General Stone introduced H. W. Anderson, who, although a very young man, is at the head of the good-roads movement in Virginia. He had evidently given much thought and study to the subject, and discussed it in a very able and thorough manner. He advocated the local building and control of roads, and the levy of a special tax for the construction of good roads, and a county tax, and also a district tax, a wheel tax, to be repealed when the good-roads movement had been established. He favored the needs of the community. He favored the needs of the community. He favored the needs of the community.

UTAH DEADLOCK BROKEN.

Ex-Congressman Joseph L. Rawlins Elected Senator.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, February 3.—Ex-Congressman Joseph L. Rawlins was elected to the United States Senate to-day, receiving 32 votes, the minimum number necessary to elect. Thatcher, the next leading candidate, received 29 votes, and 2 votes were scattered. The breaking of the deadlock came suddenly, and the result of an arrangement with the supporters of Judge Henderson, who, seeing they could not elect their candidate, hoped almost unanimously.

Thatcher owed his defeat to the action of the minority, who, in the course of the campaign, had been bitterly during the entire campaign. Henderson was the Church candidate, and the Church was the only one who was not compromised on Rawlins, not because they wanted Rawlins, but because they had taken almost anybody to defeat Thatcher.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Judge McKenna, of California, to Hold This Position.

CHICAGO, February 3.—A special from Canton, O., says: "Judge McKenna, Secretary of the Interior, has been selected to hold the position of Secretary of the Interior, and has accepted. The information was also vouchsafed by the President-elect to a delegation of Missourians, who came yesterday to the White House. Judge McKenna, of California, is a native of Philadelphia, whence he was taken by his parents when a child to San Francisco, where he received his education. He was a member of the United States House of Representatives, and was elected to the Senate in 1895. He was defeated by J. K. Luttrell. After a second unsuccessful candidacy for the Senate, he was elected to the position of Secretary of the Interior, and has accepted. The information was also vouchsafed by the President-elect to a delegation of Missourians, who came yesterday to the White House. 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